



# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 4TH, 1898.

NUMBER 40

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,  
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Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
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*Successors to W. R. CASSELL & Co.*

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Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.

Reorganized 1879.

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HEAD OFFICE.—8 Great Winchester St., London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPIÇO, 1st floor.

Telegraphic Address.—Brazilian—Rio.

Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways water and gas works, edifices and all other works. Sells and imports machines and implements for agriculture or any other branch of industry, imports merchandise of any and every description, constructs ships, launches, lighters, tow-boats, etc.; exports and accepts domestic produce on consignment.

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Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

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This company has just issued in London an insurance policy for the Atchison Topock and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,155.00 (£3,520,581), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,105.00 (£35,730).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

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Reserve fund £500,000

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth &amp; Co.

No. 50, Rua 10 de Março.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.**

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund £1,328,751

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

7, Rua 10 de Março—2nd floor.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle &amp; Co.

No. 38, Rua 10 de Março.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.**

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 £12,954,512

Authorized Capital £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital £2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt &amp; Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

**THE MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Established 1854

CAPITAL £2,000,000

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Apply to H. David de Sanson,

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RUA OUIDOR, 45

**Travellers' Directory.****São Paulo:**

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. (dormitory); returning trains 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (dormitory). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

**Cachambú and Lambari:** Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to Belo Horizonte.**Júia de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.** Through express trains leave Central station daily at 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Connections with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Rio de Janeiro.**Bello Horizonte:** Train leaves station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p.m. and 11.49 a.m.—the latter a mixed train.**Petropolis:** Bares leaves the train pier at 7 a.m. (Sundays and holidays 7.30 a.m.) for Japeri, connected with railway to Petropolis and beyond also at 4 p.m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all trains passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 6.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. for S. Francisco Xavier station, three and four times, and transfer to suburban station of Leopoldina Railway, whence trains leave daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 2.15 a.m. and 5.35 p.m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all time train leaves at 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. daily, Sundays and holidays, included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (included fare 40 reis). The direct train leaves Petropolis at 7.30 a.m. except on Sun days and holidays and 1.30 p.m. for Japeri and thence for Japeri. An additional direct train also leaves Petropolis at 9 a.m. on Saturdays only (holidays excepted).

**Nova Friburgo:** Bares leaves the Praça das Marilhas at 5.10 a.m. daily and at 7.30 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Morro. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 7.30 p.m. daily, and at 6.40 a.m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marília on Saturdays at 3.35 p.m. Bares leaves Rio at 2.30 p.m. and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.30 a.m.**Corcovado:** Regular trains, week days, leave at Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5.10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.; returning from the summit at 7.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 10.30 a.m.; descending 8.30, 10.30 and 12.30 p.m. Each train carries the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Railway of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcement has been made by the Railway authorities.

**Official Directory.**

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. Charles Page Bryan Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita Boary (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 60, Rua 10 de Março. EUGENE SKEWER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 2, Rua Visconde de Itaboraite (opposite Consul House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory.**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rua da Quitanda. Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWFORD, M.A., British Chaplain, 65 Rua do Aqueducto.

ICREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 8 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m.; biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 5 p.m.; Gospel preaching at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Calcei. English services at 12 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Sundays. 7.30 p.m. Portuguese services at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays: 7 p.m. Wednesday.—R. A. TILLY, Pastor. 20, Rua 11 a.m. at Fátima Church, Sundays, 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHIEBER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Laranjeira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

ALVARO H. DOS REIS, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Santa Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D. CHAS. D. MACCARTHY, Pastors.

Cruzeira 352

ICREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 214, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASHMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

**Professional Directory.**

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 4 p.m.

Dr. Brissey, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and sargel operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m. Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

**Miscellaneous.**

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—U. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, 21.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READ-ING ROOM.—R. Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Red and Redding, Rua 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. J. LEVAY, Missionary. Gifts of books, medicines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Camerino.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 30, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. Secretary: A. Rodrigues; President: Myron A. Clark, General Secretary: R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—The Brazilian minister at Santiago is returning home on leave of absence.

—President Bizaraz of Chili was taken severely ill last week, but at last accounts he is progressing favorably.

—A Santiago telegram of the 3rd says Chili has proposed to refer the Atacama question to the arbitration of England.

—The Chilean government has appointed Srs. Barros Arana and Bertrand as commissioners on the court of arbitration for the settlement of the boundary dispute.

—It is reported from Santiago that Barros Arana will not go to England until the Atacama question is settled. This implies that Atacama was not included in the last arbitration protocol.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 3rd says the Sr. Muro is bringing a private proposal from President Lizarazu, containing bases on which the boundary dispute can be settled without arbitration. We doubt the report very.

—Telegrams from Santiago on the 27th ult. reported that President Bizaraz had an attack of paralysis on the evening of the 25th. Subsequent information announced that the President was so far recovered as to be able to leave his bed on the 28th ult.

—The Japanese minister in Lima (Peru) has completed the necessary arrangements with the Peruvian foreign office for enabling a large number of Japanese emigrants to go to Peru for agricultural purposes. The same minister proceeds to Mexico with the view of making a similar arrangement with the Mexican government.

—In the first half of the current year the duties recovered on imports amounted to \$10,999,995.91, as compared with \$11,355,115.05 in the corresponding period of 1897. The duties recovered on exports amounted to \$7,729,711.38 in currency and £660,283.48, 6d. in sterling; the respective figures for the first half of 1897 being \$5,993,183.37 in currency and £512,353.88, 3d. in sterling. Reduced to currency the receipts in the first half of 1897 and 1898 were as under:—

Import duties.	1897	1898
Import duties.	\$11,355,115.05	\$10,999,995.91
Export duties.	12,824,862.25	16,189,014.26
	\$24,180,977.30	\$27,099,010.17
		\$2,918,372.50

—Chilau Times.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 1st inst. announce the reappearance of the locusts.

—The Uruguayan government has released four Brazilians who had been forcibly recruited for the army.

—A Sere telegram of the 1st inst. announces the signing of an extradition treaty between Argentina and Bolivia.

—The population of Montevideo on September 1st was estimated at 248,652 inhabitants. On April 1st it was 259,869.

—According to the August demographic report there were 683 births (121 illegitimate), 114 marriages and 321 deaths in the city of Montevideo. The arrivals by sea numbered 4,416 and the departures 4,216; the population at the end of the month being estimated at 249,652.

—Of the 5,951,911 inhabitants of the Argentine Republic, according to the last census, 1,000,527 are foreigners, or about 25 per cent. In 1869, there were only 211,035 foreigners, or 12 per cent. Nearly half a million are Italians and these are followed by Spanish, French, Uruguayan, Brazilians, British, Chileans, Germans, Swiss and Pampangans. In 1869 there were 10,709 British and in 1895 there were 21,788, an increase of 11,079, or 105 per cent. In the city of Buenos Aires there were 3,174 British in 1869 and 6,838 in 1895. —Montevideo Times.

—The demographic annual of Uruguay for 1897 gives the following vital statistics for the republic for the years 1895 and 1897:—

	1895	1897
Births.	31,001	26,972
Marriages.	4,073	2,746
Deaths.	12,776	12,222
Stillbirths.	891	791
Recognitions.	473	362

The item "recognitions," refers to the legitimization of illegitimate children. The relation would appear to show that the population of Uruguay has decreased since 1896. It was estimated as 849,000 on December 31st, 1897.

—Correlative to the relations between Argentina and Chile, an important move has been made by the representative of the latter republic in Montevideo. It seems that Minister Leizaola, acting on instruction for his government, has retained the services of several navigating officers at Montevideo to be attached to the Chilean navy.

These men will leave for Sandy Point immediately in two tugs that have been acquired by the Chilean government at Montevideo. To us it seems that the men are retained for bringing Chilean men of war through the straits and also for bringing them into the River Plate. To contract this move, this government will of course be ready, in turn, to have submarine mines and torpedoes laid in the outer roads and the Paraná. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—It is reported from Asunción that a "profound divergence" has broken out between the President of Paraguay and his cabinet. The telegram does not state what the quarrel is about, but we presume it will hardly disturb the peace of the outside world.

Another patriotic flag is under construction but as there are no more new vessels in the fleet it is to be presented to the "Patria," which ship, it will be remembered, was bought by a public subscription to replace the ill-fated "Rosales" the foundering of which ought to be marked in red ink on the pages of Argentine history. Soon it will be necessary for the government to purchase new vessels in and to keep pace with the flag makers who are eager to show their patriotism in some mild form. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—Only a few weeks ago it was our lot to chronicle the death of a sister of Rosas, who died at an advanced age in this city. This week we learn of the death in London of Dona Mamele Rosas de Terrozo, the daughter of the Governor of the Luso, as he styled himself. It is now forty-six years since she left this country with her father, and during all this time her home has been in London, where she married, and where her family was brought up. In spite of her long absence, and of her intimate personal association with men whom Argentines held as traitors to the country and a murderer, she retained her interest in her native country, and was frequently visited by Argentines when in London. Her age is beyond all doubt the most humbling influence in the tyrant's life; and she was the gratitude and even affection of men to whom the name of Rosas was in itself odious. —Review, Buenos Aires.

—There is not much variety nowadays in the Uruguay market. An occasional alarm, followed by a sharp recovery, are all the changes that can be rung on it. And these are generally rung from Montevideo. Nearly all holders who have a speculation with Uruguay are for short-selling speculators, and not much love is lost between them and the jobbers. Their game is for four or five of them to come in, one after the other, and to buy or sell a big line of stock. Then they disappear, and the jobbers on comparing books discover that they have either been stuck with a few thousands each, which they cannot sell, or have been caught out of a few thousands each which they cannot get back. The game has grown tiresome, and the jobbers now keep a sharp look out for the rhinoceros. On Tuesday they turned up again as sellers, and the price was let down on them sharply. The selling was supposed to have been prompted by a Montevideo cable of the preceding day, which, on the face of it, looked rather favorable for the bondholders. It stated that the government had decided to resume payment of salaries in cash instead of in treasury certificates, and that the outstanding certificates would be funded into a new internal loan. The guarantee offered for the loan—a tax on official salaries—looked very prehistoric. The practical effect will be to make the officials redeem the scrip, in which they have hitherto been paid, out of their future salaries. This is the smallest move yet heard of, even in South American finance. It has been too smart, in fact, for the Montevideo people, who do not like it. —Daily Mail, London, Sept. 10.

The ex-dictator, Col. Latorre, for many years an exile in Buenos Aires, has been interviewed, with the object of ascertaining whether he was prepared to take part in a revolutionary movement to overthrow the present order of things in view of certain conditions favorable to himself. Col. Latorre is said to have responded with a very decided negative. On being further questioned he is said to have observed:—

"The situation of my country inspires me with profound pity. I am not competent to do the way it is going, it will sooner or later end by losing its independence. In my idea it could only be saved by an iron dictatorship, which will declare war to the death against all politicians, exterminating them as so many breeds of prey, and fomenting in exchange labour and production, especially in the interior, by means of liberal and protective laws, and of serious, honourable, and respectable authorities. A dictatorship which had no compassion in cutting off heads and filling prisons, so as to put an end to all the scamps that infest the place, without distinction of political party, but which, at the same time, never hesitated to favour the good efforts and enterprises of every living creature. Five years of such a dictatorship would put the republic in order and bring my countrymen to their senses. But where is the man capable of doing this? Where is the man sufficiently energetic to assume the responsibility of all that would have to be done? I don't see him, he doesn't exist."

Col. Latorre's interlocutor thereupon inquired that he, Col. Latorre, might be the man. The grin followed thereupon replied:—

"I don't think it would suit you for me to be the man, for if I were I would inaugurate my government by taking you and Estigarribia and Garcia and Julio Herrera, and all who think and act like you, into the Plaza Independencia and shooting you. I would then do the same with others until I had cleaned the country of professional politicians. What is wanted there is men of work, and not politicians. It is an account of the abundance of the latter that my countrymen are always at loggerheads, and the country daily goes from bad to worse."

A good many were inclined to think the interview apocryphal, but, if so, it must have been invented by one who is not afraid to speak out, and who goes to the very heart of the matter. —South American Journal, Sept. 3.

## Banks.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,  
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND  
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,  
nackf.

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Bernburg, Gussler &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Grant Brown &amp; Co.,

GENOVA.

## BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,  
1887 by the "Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft"  
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-  
burg," Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.  
(Cruzeiro 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
(Cruzeiro 524.) (Cruzeiro 105.)

Draws on:

Germany.... Direction der Deutsche  
Gesellschaft, Berlin  
Norddeutsche Bank in  
Hamburg, Hamburg  
N. A. von Rothschild  
& Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.

and corres-  
pondents.

England.... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
Manchester and Liverpool  
District Banking Company Limited,  
London.  
Union Bank of London, Limited,  
London.  
Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.

France.... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
Heine & Co., Paris.  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
Paris, Paris.  
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
De Seuffert & Co., Paris.

Portugal.... Banco Lisboa e Agros and corres-  
pondents.

and any other countries.  
Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,  
shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-  
ing business.

Petersen-Thiel,  
Directors

## THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 391, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Realized do..... " 900,000  
Reserve fund..... " 1,000,000

## BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos  
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

## DRAWS ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS  
Banco de Portugal and Agencias—PORTUGAL  
And on all the chief cities of Europe

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK  
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO

## THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.  
London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Amount paid up..... " 500,000  
Reserve fund..... " 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1ª de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO  
BUENOS AYRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies in Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co., LONDON.

Messrs. J. Bernburg Gussler &amp; Co., PARIS.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Kewitz &amp; Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and  
transacts every description of banking business.

## BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,132 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:  
13 O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office,  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-  
ris, and agencies  
Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-  
veloppement du Commerce et de  
l'Industrie en France, and agencies  
Heine & Co., Paris.  
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
Périer Mercey & Co., Paris.

Union Bank of London, Limited,  
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,  
Paris Bank, Limited,  
Lazard Frères & Co.,  
J. Henry Schuneler & Co.,  
Kleinwort Sons & Co.,  
(A. Kuffer & Sons.

Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft  
Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and by order  
Dresdener Bank, Dresden and branch-  
es  
Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg  
Conrad Hirsch Donner, Hamburg  
Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg  
L. Behrens & Söhne, Hamburg  
Correspondents in all chief cities

J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.  
and their correspondents  
Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon

Banco Commerciale Italiana, Genova  
Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for  
purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and trans-  
acts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

## Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and  
beneficial in all affections of the stomach  
and intestines, are obtainable in all places  
where a post-office exists; the manufactur-  
er will forward by registered mail and to  
any given address, if accompanied by  
money: 1 box for £2/6, 5 dozen boxes for  
12/6 and One dozen boxes for 20/0.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-  
RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor  
Rio de Janeiro.

## BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital..... Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be  
reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with  
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund..... Rs. 19,537,044\$811

Profits in suspense..... Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco,  
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, São Paulo, Besterro,  
Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,  
London & County Banking Co. Ltd.  
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Hottinguer &amp; Co., LONDON.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of  
stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every  
description of banking business

## THE ARMY NURSE.

(We begin the following stanza from a poem called  
"The Red Cross Army Nurse" which appeared recently  
in The Irish Congress. The poem is uneven in  
composition, but this stanza is so rhythmic and so  
true that we venture to reproduce it by itself.)

She is in the foremost battle, she is in the  
rearward tents,  
She wears no weapon of attack, no armor  
of defence,  
She is braver than the bravest, she is truer  
than the true,  
She rises not if the soldier slunk for red  
and blue and blue,  
She assuages him if he fell beneath the yellow  
and the red,  
She is mother to the wounded, she is sister  
to the dead,  
The victor's cheers ring in her ears, but  
those she does not heed;  
The victim's moans and dying groans are  
given as her need,  
And many a suffering hero chokes his blind  
and swollen curse  
To smother it in a blessing for the Red Cross  
Army nurse.

From the Irish Mail, September 6th

## THE ATTITUDE OF LI HUNG CHANG.

WHY THE "CHINESE BISMARK"  
OPPOSES ENGLAND.

(By a British Resident in Peking.)

In the present state of affairs in  
China it is interesting to note some of  
the adverse circumstances against which  
British diplomacy has to struggle.

Not the least of these is the opposi-  
tion offered by Chinese officials of high  
standing; and foremost among these  
towers Li Hung Chang, whose consid-  
erable weight at the Peking court  
than any other Chinese subject, be he  
prince, cabinet minister, or viceroy.

The dominant power in China is the  
Empress Dowager, aunt to the Em-  
peror. A woman of an exceptionally  
keen though narrow mind, and with  
mental abilities of no mean order, she  
controls with sufficient ease the dictates  
from the throne. It is then determined  
coup on her part, aided and abetted by  
the great Li, that the present incumbent  
of the throne owes his position.

The Emperor is a young man of no  
apparent ability, and fettered by the  
short and strong chain of the strictest  
court etiquette. Moreover, too, his  
physical health is but weak. He is  
totally unacquainted with the condi-  
tions of life outside his palace doors.  
Still less does he know anything of the  
eager stress of Western civilisation. It  
is conceivable, therefore, that one who  
is reputed to be skilled in intercourse  
with the outside world should be of in-  
estimable value to the Empress Dow-  
ager, who is compelled to be ever on  
the alert against schemes aimed against  
her power and influence.

Li Hung Chang is generally believed  
in China to have crushed the Taiping  
rebels, who so seriously threatened the  
Manchu dynasty. The veteran states-  
man did more, undoubtedly, to stamp  
out the danger than any other native  
loyalist; but it is open to question whe-  
ther he could have succeeded without  
the co-operation of "Chinese" Gordon.  
Gordon is a word to touch a chord in  
many thousands of Chinese hearts, and  
his name is mentioned to-day with re-  
spect and reverence. However that may  
be, Li Hung Chang reaped the lion's  
share of the imperial gratitude and  
rewards.

There is no reason to doubt Li's  
loyalty, and the Emperor is induced to  
believe that he is the firmest support of  
his imperial chair. It is also a court  
axiom that no man can treat an inter-  
national question but Li Hung Chang.  
There is some truth in this. Before the  
recent war with Japan all international  
matters of importance were settled by  
Li. The foreign ministers seem to have  
placed themselves in an anomalous position,  
for the Tsung-li-Yamen was a  
board specially constructed for the  
transaction of foreign affairs. The  
members of the Tsung-li-Yamen were,  
however, men with the narrowest views,  
few of whom had been outside the city  
walls, and who were hopelessly incap-  
able of understanding anything outside  
of the limits of the Chinese classics.

Li Hung Chang, on the other hand,  
was prompt in action, and willing also  
to entertain foreign ideas within certain  
limits. It was well known that the  
Yamen referred their knotty points to  
his wisdom, and, accordingly, it was  
considered that what was being done  
indirectly and slowly might be effected  
directly and speedily. By easy stages  
the Tsung-li-Yamen was practically  
neglected, and Li became more influ-  
ential than ever. He was then holding  
the posts of viceroy of Chihli and north-  
ern superintendent of trade, his resi-  
dence being at Tientsin, the port of  
Peking.

French and German contracts for  
warships, forts and warlike stores  
rapidly poured out, and Li amassed a  
huge fortune, popularly estimated at  
eighty millions of dollars. The great  
viceroy was the richest and most in-  
fluential man in China on the eve of  
the recent war. When the war did  
come disaster followed disaster. The  
struggle practically resolved itself into  
one between Li and Japan, but the for-  
mer was extremely reluctant to fight.  
His forts at Port Arthur were taken,  
his war ships sunk and captured, and  
his paper army, armed with worthless  
although expensive rifles, was scattered  
to the four winds.

That he who had passed before the  
world as the Chinese Bismarck, who  
talked grandiosely of the "displeasure  
of China," should be held up as an im-  
postor, a mere lath painted to look  
like iron, was the bitterest pill that Li  
Hung Chang had ever been called upon to  
swallow.

His German advisers poured balm  
into his wounded spirit, by informing  
him with mysterious importance that  
Japan had made a secret treaty with  
Great Britain previous to the war, and  
that this was the cause of all his mis-  
fortunes. The broken-hearted old man  
eagerly snatched at the bait. His sight,  
usually acute, was at fault. How a  
secret treaty, which only existed in  
malicious imagination, could suddenly  
give to Japan naval and military power  
of no mean order Li did not pause to  
examine. He knew that Japan had  
been arming steadily for years, but he  
refused to admit that he had been  
beaten by fair means. It is easy enough  
to believe what we want to believe.  
Sore at Great Britain not having pulled  
his chessmen out of the fire, Li began to  
persuade himself that it was Great Bri-  
tain, and not he, that was really res-  
ponsible for China's degradation. His  
initial belief was strengthened still fur-  
ther by the honeyed insinuations of the  
French and Russian representatives at  
Peking.

Li Hung Chang has thus persuaded himself that Great Britain is the main cause of his loss of face. It would be useless to argue with an adversary in this frame of mind. Mere argument is useless in Chinese diplomacy.

On the conclusion of the war the members of the Tsing-li-Yamen began to assert themselves again, and Li was temporarily shelved. Russia, however, flattered the fallen statesman by insisting on his appointment as special envoy on the occasion of the coronation of the Czar. Nor did he return home empty-handed. The members of the Tsing-li-Yamen have tried their hands again at international diplomacy, and once more miserably failed.

The Empress Dowager is getting old, and, like old people, she prefers her old friends to new ones. She knows of no better and no more trustworthy friend than Li Hung Chang. Old as the latter is, he is stepping back into his former influential position as confidential and sole adviser to the Emperor.

One consequence of this is that, unless he be checked, Li Hung Chang will oppose our interests in China tooth and nail.

## CRASHLEY & CO.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67  
RIO DE JANEIRO,

beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Claret "Chateau d'Arzac," and "Montferand" in barrels ready for bottling.

## QUAKER OATS

FOR BREAKFAST PORRIDGE.

The pure Quaker rolled white oats are recommended to all who desire a

HEALTHFUL AND ECONOMICAL DIET unequalled by any cereal food offered to the public. Sold in Two pound packages.

### VICTORIA STORE

RUA DO OUVIDOR 46 a 48

### RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A Lawn Tennis Tournament will be held at the club grounds at Lezard during October, and names of intending competitors should be handed in before the 10th October to the Tournament Secretary, Mr. Harold Rivers, c/o The British Bank of South America Limited.

The following are the events—

Ladies' Singles, Handicap—open to Rio Residents.....	Entrance Rs.
Gentlemen's Singles, Handicap—open to Rio Residents.....	10\$000
Mixed Doubles, Handicap—for members only.....	Entrance
Gentlemen's Doubles, Handicap—for members only.....	10\$000 each pair

In the Doubles, gentlemen will choose their own partners.

## STRANGERS' HOSPITAL

No. 110, RUA DA PASSAGEM, Botafogo,  
RIO DE JANEIRO

Situated in one of the healthiest and most attractive localities of this city, at a considerable elevation above the sea, and well within its own grounds. The grounds are tastefully laid out with walks and shrubbery, making it a most desirable place for convalescence.

The Hospital is provided with an Isolated Fever Ward, entirely separated from the main building. Patients seeking treatment for other diseases can therefore be received at any time, without being associated in any way with fever cases.

The Hospital is specially recommended for surgical cases, because of its coolness and cleanliness, and especially because of its staff of trained nurses. Great success has thus far attended every operation in this Hospital.

The Hospital was built and is supported by subscription, but is open to non-subscribing patients of all nationalities. The terms for non-subscribers are:

General ward..... 15\$000 a day  
Private room..... 20\$000 "

which includes medical and nurse's attendance, food and ordinary medicines.

Surgical operations, special remedies, wines, and outside medical attendance extra.

Nurses supplied for outside cases during the cool season.

Patients are admitted at any time, but should be provided with an "order for admission" signed by some subscriber.

For further information apply to the Physician in charge, Dr. RAYMOND BARNES, No. 75, Rua 19 de Março (to p.m.) or to the Treasurer, No. 20, Rua 19 de Março, or to the Secretary, No. 5, Rua da Candelaria.

## CAUTION

Guard your health by using disinfectants in the house.

**Jeye's Disinfectants are the best.**

## FLUIDS AND POWDER

For sale at

23, RUA DA CANDELARIA

## CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresco No. 5 & 7

P. O. Box 391. RIO DE JANEIRO

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374.

## A. GODFREY & C.

Stock and Share Brokers

CANADA HOUSE,  
BALDWIN STREET,  
BRISTOL, (England)

Telegraphic Address: "AGILE-BRISTOL"

BANKERS:—National Provincial Bank of England Limited, Bristol.

Correspondence invited from intending investors.

### National Furniture for drawing

rooms, sleeping rooms, dining-rooms, parlours, offices, and every description of ornamental furniture of the best workmanship. Carpets, curtains, hangings, rugs, oilcloths, mats, and ornamental objects for the drawing-room. The only house of its class comprising everything necessary for the furnishing of a house. ASSORTMENT AND PRICES beyond comparison. A visit should be made to the house DOCK & FERRIERA, Rua dos Unives No. 49.

## Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to not educate their children will please communicate with the Directors.

Mrs. LAYNA GILLES,

No. 15, Praia de Botafogo, Botafogo.

### WANTED:

Partly to represent us here for the sale of (1) ornamental Trees and shrubs, Vines, Fruit Trees, etc. Stock is sold by personally interviewing customers and securing orders for shipment. Correspondence with us must be in English. Liberal pay. A great opportunity.

G. A. COSTER & Co.  
Rochester, New York  
United States of America

## TWO GAS ENGINES

One of a horse power and the other of horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

### SITUATION WANTED.

In any capacity, in office or store, bookkeeping in single and double entry, English, Portuguese and Spanish. Letters at this office to

SITUATION.

Agent required by large English manufacturers of Waterproof Clothing for Rio de Janeiro. An excellent opening for a gentleman already conversant with the ladies and gentlemen's mantle and clothing trade. Apply by letter giving full particulars and references to J. H. N. V. care of Mr. P. Aguirre, Clements Lane, London, E. C., England.

### ROOMS TO LET.

Two or three good rooms to let in S. Domingos, convenient for sea-bathing (Dua Vigia beach). Apply to M. P. B. Rio de Janeiro.

### SITUATION WANTED.

A situation is wanted by a young man recently arrived from the West Indies who has had five years' experience as custom-house clerk. Speaks Portuguese, Spanish, as well as English. Apply A. B. C. Rio de Janeiro.

## EMPRESA FILATELICA INTERNACIONAL.

Buys, sells, exchanges and receives rare stamps on consignment.

RETA 19 DE MARÇO, No. 21.

21a.

Rio de Janeiro.

## SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Panlsta remedy. Nectandra Anara against the distressing seasickness and all the other diseases and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results given by this new and wonderful remedy for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 11th ult., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote me as follows: "My late partner W. to whom I recommended the Nectandra for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London, saying that she was indisposed at the voyage she obtained from it on board ships."

On the 14th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ernani Pinto wrote me as follows of the application and observations he had made on board the mail steamer *Orinda*: "Cases of sea sickness treated with the Nectandra Anara, 20. In 27 of the cases, the result was complete and in the others, there was a decided relief. Cases of carbuncular pain in the head treated with the same remedy, 5. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator A. A., attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; the case of Sr. P. C., first class passenger from Pernambuco, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for a month before embarking; and the case of Sr. P. B., also a first class passenger from Bahia to Manaus, who was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases, as well as in the other five, the effect obtained was complete and rapid."

In view of these results we have still another proof of the fact that for sea sickness and gastric indigestion the preparations of Nectandra Anara can be easily employed with safe effect.

On the 17th October, 1898, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mangent, wrote me as follows: "I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Nectandra Anara, against sea sickness, and against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my own knowledge."

Capital Federal, Oct. 17, 1898.—Dr. Henrique Mangent.

On the 17th August, 1898, Sr. Lacerda wrote me as follows:

Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1898. My friend Miranda—For many years I have used your preparations, Nectandra Anara, in the members of my family and with the greatest advantage. I have used it on the only day of our cruise, and I do not know the efficacy of the Nectandra for the nausea arising from the lumpy and sinking movements which passengers have to suffer on our cruises. I tried its power on a gentle man travelling from Soraria station to Juiz de Fora, and later on, travelling to Ilhabela do Campo. I had occasion to observe the same effects on the members of mine. The Nectandra Anara is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts, and I do not know with what success which prove without doubt that it has relieved many poor souls.—Peto G. Luz Lima

I have the honor to be your devoted servant, R. Lacerda. Mrs. Richardson's letter runs: "I have most pleasure in testifying to the merit of Nectandra Anara as a remedy for sea sickness, used it recently on a voyage and found it efficacious—F. Richardson."

On the 13th October, 1898, Dr. Paes Leme wrote me as follows:

Rio de Janeiro, 13th October, 1898. My good friend Miranda—For many years I have used your preparations, Nectandra Anara, in the members of my family and with the greatest advantage. I have used it on the only day of our cruise, and I do not know the efficacy of the Nectandra for the nausea arising from the lumpy and sinking movements which passengers have to suffer on our cruises. I tried its power on a gentle man travelling from Soraria station to Juiz de Fora, and later on, travelling to Ilhabela do Campo. I had occasion to observe the same effects on the members of mine. The Nectandra Anara is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts, and I do not know with what success which prove without doubt that it has relieved many poor souls.—Peto G. Luz Lima

N. B.—The proprietors of the Panlsta remedy Nectandra Anara, have a prospectus in three languages (Portuguese, Spanish and English) and send to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners.

Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Dispensary in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 75 (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

### Hotels.

## ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of S. Sebastião, in m. x. x. Santa Theresa, to be reached in 10 minutes from the city. This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and the beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and exactly out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore a most safe place for tourists, and is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENGES.

## IF YOU DO NOT KNOW SPECIAL TROPICAL

## DUNLOP TYRES

full particulars will be sent to you on application.

Their chief claim to universal adoption in hot countries is their successful resistance of heat and moisture.

QUALITY is made first consideration, and tyres carrying on outer cover and inner tube his trademark can be relied upon to give the most satisfactory results, and to provide both ladies and gentlemen cycling in tropical regions with comfortable, safe, speedy and economical cycling.

Dunlop Tropical Tyres alone have solved the problem of giving perfect cycling under the above conditions.

Trade mark

### CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Write for full particulars to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

150 to 156, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C., England.

## Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cottier)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the elements of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable and well-furnished, good shower and warm baths, situated in the best of the city, good table service, and, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

PASSAGES 200 a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

## Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and reupholstered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make it comfortable.

### The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this hotel with a first class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

## FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to inform his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel in the city of Rio de Janeiro in a large and most attractive and healthy building in the city, in a broad and quiet street, with rooms for all central parts of the city, possessing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-appointed bathrooms provided with hot and cold water.

The hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing room, and its dining room opens on terraces overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

## Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PETERBURG

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

Telephone 505

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tramway line from the town (leaving the Largo de Caneleto close to the doors of this hotel) and a salubrious.

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation, attracts tourists and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Fine wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bright and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better for further information apply to

ASSEMBLEIA ST. PETERBURG, Tel. 505

## VILLA HUMAYTÁ.

(B. BERRY ALLEN'S HOTEL)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without bath in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management, shower and swimming baths, good ventilation and looking views of the best quality, prices moderate.



## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## United States.

Sept. 26.—President McKinley personally presided over the commission appointed to investigate the scandals alleged against the military administration during the late war. In the state offices it is considered doubtful that government will allow the Spaniards to take the ashes of Christopher Columbus from Havana to Spain, having their refusal on the ground that the matter was not mentioned in the protocol and is consequently an infringement of it.

Sept. 27.—The commission of enquiry into the commissariat scandals sat again to-day, and witnesses will be examined to-morrow. General Alger is furnishing all the details obtainable so as to sift the matter to the bottom and fix responsibility.

General Brooks has wired from Porto Rico asking that no more reinforcements should be sent just now, as, owing to the difficulty of Americans becoming acclimatized, 25,000 of the army of occupation is down with fever.

The radical members of the Cuban Junta have telegraphed to President McKinley a promise of their loyal support to whatever kind of government in the United States may choose to establish in the island.

Sept. 28.—President McKinley received Aguinaldo's delegates yesterday in a special audience.

Admiral Dewey telegraphs that he has seized a gunboat manned by insurgents.

Sept. 29.—A plebiscite was held in Cuba today to decide whether alcohol should be sold or allowed to be imported, manufactured or sold in the dominion. The result is of course, not yet known.

Col. Hay, the ex-ambassador in London, to-day took over charge of the secretaryship of state.

Judge Van Wyck has been designated, as candidate for the governorship of New York by the democrats.

Sept. 30.—Col. John Hay, on taking the oath of office to-day, declared that he would follow the policy of ex-Secretary Day.

The official notice has now been published that the occupation of Cuba by American troops will be effected on and from the 15th October.

General Fitzhugh Lee has been appointed governor of Cuba, and his appointment has given satisfaction to Americans and Cubans alike. General Lee has just given evidence before the commission of enquiry into the army scandals.

The result of the plebiscite in Cuba was to totally prohibit the importation, manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors in the dominion.

## Spain.

Sept. 26.—The peace commissioners have left Madrid for Paris.

The Bank of Spain has advanced the government one hundred millions of pesetas. The American commission for the evacuation of Cuba insist on all being finished by the end of October.

After a long cabinet meeting on the subject of the war expenses, the ministers declared themselves frightened at the large amounts spent. The obligations already due amount to 75 millions of pesetas. Marshal Blauet will receive 35 millions of pesetas to pay up the arrears due to soldiers and others, but the government will require to raise 150 millions of pesetas before the final evacuation of Cuba is completed.

The Queen-regent has visited the repatriated soldiers and distributed scalars amongst the sick.

Cervera has declined to accept a nomination as deputy for Ferrol.

Sept. 27.—The ministry has received a telegram from General Juncos, stating that the Tagulo rebellion is spreading through the whole of the Philippine islands.

From Porto Rico the embarkation of 1,500 more Spaniards is reported, and the same number is expected to leave in the course of a few days.

Marshal Blanco with all the civil, military and ecclesiastical functionaries of Havana, are said to have proceeded with the exhumation of the remains of Christopher Columbus for transportation to Spain. (The hero-worshippers who wished to lay the tomb of Shakespeare and its contents in Stratford-on-Avon for shipment to America are likely to make themselves heard in this matter, although there can be no doubt that Spain has the best right to the remains of the immortal Genoese).

Sept. 29.—Telegrams from Iloilo say that the revolution in the Visayas islands is steadily gaining ground, that the Spaniards are occupying the strategic points, and that the insurgents are in possession of ten pieces of artillery. (In view of that telegram, it seems strange to read another of the same date in which the *Correo Espanol* denounces the American government for sending the "Oregon" and "Iowa" to the Philippines to maintain peace, while Spain has not a pinhead to help her to maintain order).

Telegrams from Manila announce the arrival there of a large number of fugitives, chiefly Spaniards, flying from the Visayas where the revolution is daily gaining ground.

## Great Britain.

Sept. 26.—The agreement between Chili and Argentina to submit their differences to arbitration has caused an excellent impression in London. The *Times* correspondent in Santiago, however, telegraphs that he heard

the minister for foreign affairs say that the Panama question was likely to give rise to serious difficulties.

The Central News says that Sirdar Kitchener met M. Marchand a little distance outside of Fashoda, and warned him that he was occupying Egyptian territory and must lower the French flag. At the same time Marchand was offered a passage to Cairo. He declined to accept an order except those of his government, whereupon the Sirdar marched into the town, hoisted the Anglo-Egyptian flag and garrisoned the place strongly. Shortly afterwards he returned to Omdurman.

The government is keeping strict reserve about affairs in Crete, but it is reported that four of the powers have sent an ultimatum to the Sultan demanding the immediate withdrawal of the Turkish soldiers from the island. Telegrams from Russia say that it is known there that the Sultan has convoked a meeting of all Moslem sovereigns to resolve the best means of protecting their religious interests.

From Wei-Hai-Wei it is reported that the British squadron has gone in the direction of Taku, and that the political situation threatens to become grave.

Sept. 27.—General Kitchener has been recalled to the pargue. As Sir Herbert is a Kerry man, Lord Kitchener of Kerry would be an aristocratic title, but the Prince of Wales is Earl of Kerry, so he will probably be Lord Kitchener of Kiaromun. It is a curious circumstance, that Lord Walsley, Lord Roberts, Sir George White and Sir H. A. Kitchener, the command-in-chiefs respectively in England, India, India and Egypt at the beginning of this year were all Irishmen.

The *Daily Mail* publishes a telegram from Paris saying that France is now determined to support Marchand in Fashoda, and claims to occupy British-Chazal. (The latter place is outside Egyptian territory, and will be subject to diplomatic discussion, but Fashoda is undoubtedly Egyptian, and the Sirdar's troops are in possession. British-Chazal is however on the line of route from Cairo to the Cape, and France will have difficulty in retreating it).

The *Times* correspondent in Buenos Aires says the Chilean Argentine have come to an understanding re the Patagonia and Atacama, and that it is probable that the whole question of limits will be settled satisfactorily without having recourse to arbitration.

From Pekin it is said that the Dowager-Empress has received all the reforms made by the ex-Empress. Admiral Seymour has come to Taku with his ships under secret instructions.

Sept. 28.—The previous news of an ultimatum to Turkey was incorrect, but today Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy have sent a joint note demanding the immediate evacuation of Crete by Turkish soldiers. Germany has not joined in the demand, but the Sultan knows well that he cannot now expect the support of the Emperor or William.

The *Daily News* in an article on the Chilian-Argentine question says truly that Argentina has nothing to gain by conflict. She needs no more land but a larger population. The *Daily Chronicle*, analyzing the question of limits, is full of praise for the Argentine expert, Sr. Moreno.

Sept. 29.—Next Sunday a new service of trains will be inaugurated between London and Liverpool when the whole distance will be run in nine hours.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that as soon as his term is finished with the Egyptian government Lord Kitchener intends to retire from that service. (We imagine he must have had enough of Egyptian service, as he has been in eastern lands almost continuously since 1874. In Palestine, Cyprus, Suakin, and the Nile he has been all these years, with only short spells of home leave, and the estimate without taking into account the many battles fought and their consequent hardships, must tell heavily on a man who is now in his 48th year. Malaria fever is serious, but the thirst and blistering of the Sudan is worse).

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the only concession that Great Britain is now likely to make to the other powers in Egypt is to declare the Nile valley to be neutral territory in the same way that the Suez canal is neutral. (This is an untenable view for the moment as the Suez canal leads from the Mediterranean to settled parts of the world, whereas the Nile leads into the very heart of disputed territory, and Great Britain is not going to give up the advantage she has won with blood and money in favor of France and Germany in the scramble for the Hinterland).

The news of the death of Mr. Bayard was received in London with the deepest regret. (Mr. Thomas Francis Bayard was born at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 29, 1828, the son of James Ashtown Bayard, the well-known politician who died there in 1880. The deceased gentleman was for many years senator for Delaware, from 1869 to 1885, and was president of the senate for a while in 1881. He was unsuccessful in obtaining the democratic nomination as President in 1880 and again in 1884. He, however, served as secretary of state from 1885 to 1889. In 1893 he was appointed ambassador to England and was the first to hold that diplomatic rank. He made himself highly popular in London, hence the general sorrow at hearing of his death).

Telegrams from Shanghai say that the Dowager Empress has called the principal physicians of China to the bedside of the late Emperor, whose condition is reported as exceedingly grave.

Sept. 30.—The *Birmingham Post* says that the orders given by ex-minister Cavaignac to fill all the French magazines with ammunition are being actively complied with.

Sir John Voce Moore has been chosen as the Lord Mayor of London for the coming year beginning on Nov. 9. (Sir John, who represents the Cordwainers ward, was elected alderman in 1889, acted as sheriff in 1893, and was knighted in 1894. He stood first on turn of the aldermen who have not yet passed the chair).

The *Daily Telegraph* says that Marchand is hourly expecting orders from the French government to quit Fashoda. He has no provisions of his own, but is being freely supplied by the English commissariat.

From the Cape comes news that Sirdar Kitchener telegraphed to Cecil Rhodes immediately after taking possession of Fashoda asking "When are you coming?"

(Every body knows that this refers to Rhodes' great scheme of a railway from south to north of Africa, or as he calls it from the Cape to Cairo).

Sept. 27.—From Pekin state that six public functionaries have been summarily put to death there for alleged conspiracy against the Empress. It is also stated that the mandarins who have been recalled to power by the Empress are opposed to the ratification of the session to Great Britain of the land about Hong Kong.

## France.

Sept. 26.—Henri Rochefort says that if Eschsché has confessed to being the author of the famous *Le Petit Journal* it is because he has accepted a bribe of 100,000 francs from the Dreyfus syndicate.

Reliable information published in Paris to-day says that Marchand refused to leave Fashoda, and Kitchener therefore retired. (We are convinced that there can be no truth in this reliable information, as Fashoda is Egyptian territory some 200 miles inside the southern limit).

Sept. 27.—The cabinet has passed the Dreyfus case to the court of cassation for its decision. If the court decides against the revision the matter will close there, but if it decides for it, Dreyfus will have a new trial.

Public opinion as expressed in the Russian press and in public meetings in Belgium is strongly in favor of the revision.

The sum of 30,000 francs has been demanded from Emile Zola by the experts in handwriting who gave evidence in the recent trials. In view of recent developments, the courts have, however, suspended the order confiscating the novelist's goods.

Marchand still continues surrounded by troops who are ready to fire on the Anglo-Egyptians at the first signal. The interview between Kitchener and Marchand is said to have been of a very cordial nature. Officially, however, he denies that any orders have been sent to Marchand in reference to Fashoda.

Sept. 29.—General Horace Porter, the American minister at Paris, yesterday had an interview with the President to arrange for the due presentation of the American peace delegates. To-day the delegates will be entertained at a ministerial luncheon.

The experts in handwriting refuse to accept the terms offered them by Zola's agent, and have insisted on their full claim. The judge has now ordered that Zola's effects be sold to satisfy the claim in full. The sale has been fixed for the 11th October.

Col. Piequet (whom the English press describe as the only French officer who has come out of the ordeal unscathed) is still not allowed to see his friends, but it is known that he has been subjected to official congratulations. The colonial minister, said that while France has no objections to raise to the Anglo-Egyptian occupation of Fashoda, yet there is an intention on the part of the government to order the retirement of M. Marchand from there.

The *Petit Journal* says that Menelik is advancing on Fashoda or on some other point of the Nile in those latitudes. The French press is jubilant at the news, but the English press unanimously counsel his retirement. (The Negus is flushed with his victories at Dogali, Saati, and Abbi Garina, but surely he has not forgotten how quickly Lord Napier got to Magdala only 30 years ago).

Sept. 30.—All Emile Zola's belongings have been seized by order of the judge to satisfy the claims against his estate arising from the recent trials.

The *Alain* says that the German government has offered to give the French government all documents which refer to Major Esterhazy.

Madame Paulmier, who shot M. Olivier, the editor of *La Lanterne* in the stomach recently has been allowed out on bail. The wounded man is now almost completely recovered. Deputy Paulmier wished to fight a duel with the owner of *La Lanterne* for the slanders on his wife, but his seconds refuse to allow him to do so, as the authorship has been traced to M. Turot.

The French government has resolved to confiscate all the copies of Esterhazy's forthcoming book on the Dreyfus question in case there are any revelations of state secrets in it.

## Germany.

Sept. 30.—It is now known that Prince Bismarck's memoirs are in the hands of the house of Cotta in Stuttgart. The work was dictated by the Prince and corrected with his own hand. According to present calculations the book will be issued in November next, when an enormous sale is confidently expected.

## Denmark.

Sept. 29.—The venerable Queen of Denmark died to-day. Her Majesty died surrounded by all her family including the Dowager-Empress of Russia, the Princess of Wales and the King and Queen of Greece. (Queen Louise was the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse Cassel and was born Sept. 7, 1817. She was married May 26, 1842 to King Christian IX, who, however, did not succeed to the throne until Nov. 15, 1863. Her children include the heir apparent, Prince Frederik, the Princess of Wales, King George of Greece, the Dowager Empress of Russia, the Duchess of Cumberland and Prince Waldemar).

## THE COFFEE CROP.

We extract the following from the last circular of Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Son:

A great many inquiries have reached us by cable, telegraph and mail as to our views on the present Rio and Santos crops and the market, which the following details will serve to answer. In our general office circular of December 24th, 1897, we spoke of the two seasons 1897-1898 and 1898-1899 yielding from 18 to 20 million bags. In drafting the not 4 receipts in Rio and Santos from July 1st, 1897, to June 30th, 1898, this would have 9,500,000 bags from the extreme figure of 20 million to be received during the current crop.

From Santos we received information in April last, by mail, stating that the present 1898 crop would be thirty days later than the preceding one, and that the quality would probably be poorer. From this and judging by the receipts in Santos up to date, we think the Santos crop will be about the same total as last season, when the crop was not only very large, but unusually early—the movement during the month of August being the largest of the whole season. Prior to that period the heaviest movement of the Rio and Santos crops has occurred from September to December, but this is contingent upon climatic conditions.

In Rio, the crop movement is always irregular, some seasons showing a much larger percentage received in the second half, while in other seasons the movement has usually been about sixty per cent. in the first six months. The usual information from Rio regarding the crop is absolutely worthless, because for years past many people there willfully misrepresent matters to such an extent as to admit of no doubt as to the purpose. Here is an example:

The stock in Rio July 1st, 1897, was 228,000 bags; the receipts in Rio July 1st, 1897, to June 30th, 1898, were 4,300,000 bags, making a total of 4,528,000 bags; the shipments for the crop season July 1st, 1897, to June 30th, 1898, were 4,560,000 bags, making the difference shipped over and above the stock and receipts of 70,000 bags, and retaining a stock on hand there of July 1st, 1898, of 298,000 bags, which really means a total of 568,000 bags of coffee more than were reported in the receipts, without any allowance being made for home consumption. That same crop was estimated by many firms there at 2,500,000 bags, but it yielded 4,500,000 bags. This may charitably be called an error of opinion, but when at the same time actual figures are before you, the intention is very clearly understood.

Our own view regarding the current crop in Santos, where the movement is much more regular than in Rio, are shaped according to the receipts so far, and the quality being much better than expected, we believe the yield will be about the same as last season. We have heard of much higher figures and some considerably lower, but we prefer to take last year's total as the most likely to show the crop this season.

The Rio crop we estimate at 3,500,000 bags, with the probability of giving more, rather than less. In Victoria and Bahia the production of late years has steadily increased—the exports from both ports last season being about 800,000 bags. We therefore expect the total available quantity of coffee from Brazil for the current season will exceed last season's, counting in Santos, Rio, Victoria and Bahia. This crop's receipts so far are the largest on record, excepting last season, and whether the output be the same or a million bags smaller will be of no considerable importance—for while consumption certainly is increasing, the deliveries are quite likely to be some 1,500,000 bags less than last season.

## BRAZILIAN RAILWAYS.

Some time ago I referred to the improvement which had been taking place in the traffic receipts of the Alagoas railway. This has since been well maintained. During July the traffic returns recorded an increase in receipts of close upon 6,000 milreis, making an aggregate of 241,042 milreis for the current year. Should this company's earnings continue to progress in this way a rise in prices would not be surprising, as by the end of the year the increase should be more than sufficient to counterbalance any loss on the government guarantee under the funding scheme, more particularly in view of the gratifying circumstance that the value of the milreis is going up, being now within a fraction of what it was a year ago, and considerably higher than it was some six or seven months back. The Great Western of Brazil has an increase of 2,001 milreis, but the Leopoldina, which has only recently commenced to issue weekly traffic returns, reports a decrease of 125,000 milreis for the week, and the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul one of 30,210 milreis for the month of June. The latter, however, has an aggregate increase of 61,562 milreis for the six months.—*South American Journal*.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 4th, 1889.

The reported interview with Colonel Latorre, which we reproduce in another column, expresses some very grim truths, and they may be applied to other republics than Uruguay. The curse of that country, and of all the rest of the Latin-American republics, is partisan politics. Militarism is but one phase of the evil, and the most dangerous perhaps because it represents the element of force as well as that of intrigue. But behind them all is the passion for politics—intrigues for offices, the exercise of power, the custody of public funds, the making of laws for special purposes, the punishment of one's enemies, success in administration, public praise, the dispensing of patronage, and all that. Government in these countries is exercised for purely selfish purposes, and it is nearly always won by unscrupulous means. Of patriotism there is talk enough, but it is rarely found. True patriotism is self-sacrificing, but the politician is of another mould. He will sacrifice others readily enough, but never himself. In such a state of society Colonel Latorre's policy is the only one which can give good results. It is of course political heresy to say such a thing, and it is manifestly unrepudiable. But with the elements we have in hand, what else can be done? Self-government is out of the question, for the people are not prepared for it, and the politicians are determined to use the semblance of it for their own purposes. A dictatorship may not be beneficial; the chances are that it will not be. But still, there remains the chance that it will give good results—as it has done in Mexico. When Latorre was dictator of Uruguay some years ago, the country was far more prosperous than it is now. Commerce and industry were protected, and there was a feeling of security among law-abiding people which is rarely felt to-day. We do not like to advocate the dictatorship as a remedy for misgovernment, but for a country on the verge of disruption and anarchy it seems the only recourse.

## MINISTER BRYAN'S ANNIVERSARY.

On Saturday last the United States minister to Brazil, Hon. Charles Page Bryan, had the pleasure of celebrating his 43rd birthday anniversary at Petropolis under circumstances which will leave many very pleasant impressions. He has had the good fortune to make a multitude of friends during his brief residence here, and they all improved the opportunity on that day to call at the Legation, or to send him their congratulations.

Among the large number who called at the Legation to offer their congratulations, a full list of whom it is impossible for us to give, were Archbishop Maciel and all the members of the diplomatic corps, with their families, all the Americans resident in Petropolis and representatives of the English and foreign colonies. Many members of the Brazilian society of Petropolis were also in attendance, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Farnaghi, Sr. Augusto Ferreira with her sons and daughters, Sr. Nobuko de Araújo, Brão de Mota Monteiro, Brão and Baronesa Du Dougnon and the latter's sisters, Dr. and Sr. Guimarães Bonjean and their daughter, Dr. Lenguerker Kropf, and many others.

Among the numerous telegrams and notes of felicitation received by Minister Bryan,

were messages from H. E. the President of the republic, Dr. Prudente de Moraes, the president of the state of Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Alberto Torres, the ministers of foreign affairs, finance, war, and justice, Santos, Moraes Barros, Severina Vieira, and Azavedo, Dr. Honório Coutinho and Carvalho Araújo, Gen. Leite de Castro, Tenente Velloso Rebello, Drs. Rodrigues, Santos, Mendes, Nogueira, and Honório Ribeiro, president of the Associação Commercial. Many expressions of good will were also received from personal friends at the federal capital and throughout Brazil.

Minister Bryan's many friends here in Rio, among whom we hope to be numbered, regret that they were unable to offer their congratulations in person, but the minister will know how to substitute their good intentions and good wishes and to accept their warmest parabens.

The rôle of monitor may be a profitable one for *The Brazilian Review* to play, but it will hardly prove a success. Its editor hardly comprehends the part. He criticises *The Statist* for an article on the Brazilian financial situation, and says that our London contemporary must have obtained its figures from *The Rio News*. And then, in its next issue, *The Review*, with characteristic inconsistency, condemns us for copying *The Statist's* article! If our neighbor can do no better than this, he will soon have the newsmen making faces at him. Had *The Statist*, whose high standing and respectability are unquestioned, done as the honor to copy our statistics, the least we could do in return would be to copy the article and acknowledge the favor. Even *The Review* must admit this. But the statement that *The Statist* copied from us is a pure assumption, as the London journal might either have had a copy of the financial report, or one of those translations which the editor of *The Review* sent out, one of which seems to have been acknowledged by *The Financial Times*. However this may be, we shall probably go on expressing our own opinions as we have done before. It is not the first time that objections have been made, and if it amuses the newspaper for journalistic laurels, he is quite welcome to keep it up. But we would advise him, as an old hand, to change his epithets occasionally, just for the sake of variety. Harping on one string with an unskillful hand is tedious.

## THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

Rio, September 30th, 1889.

Editor Rio News.

Dear Sir,—There has always been more or less difficulty in our English colony in the management of any public institution, and it would seem that the Strangers' Hospital is no exception to the rule. The fact is that the majority of us do not like to be bothered with questions of management, and are afflicted with the few soon get into a groove. When stubborn men, like yourself and some of the directors, disagree a falling out is sure to follow. The Germans, and French, and Portuguese manage their associations much better. In my opinion, when disagreements arise every one concerned in it should resign, leaving the others to settle the difficulty. Perhaps the institution and her partisans on the directorate will follow the example set by yourself and the nurses.

Yours, etc.

OLD RESIDENT.

Rio, 1-10-98.

The Editor, Rio News

Dear Sir,—I think we owe a debt of gratitude to your correspondent a subscriber for bringing into the light the manner in which the hospital is being conducted. Many of those who take a deep interest in its success knew the real facts of the case long before, in the dark. They knew two staffs of nurses left before their contracts had expired, but did not know the reason. The evidence produced in your last numbers clearly shows that the matron has not been as overkind as the secretary would make out, that the secretary is not a credit to the subscribers as a polite letter writer to the nursing staff or to the press, and that the board of directors failed in their duty to investigate legitimate complaints.

If the directors do not recognise their responsibilities to the hospital, they are incompetent and should be replaced. If they recognise them and have no time to fulfil their duties, they should resign. Several of them do not visit the hospital from one year's end to another. Those that do attend to their duties look upon themselves as a close corporation, with the matron as an *ex-officio* member. The investigation that should have taken place in April last should be insisted on at the annual meeting which will probably be held next July instead of last. In the best interests of our community the full light of truth should be let in on the hospital management and the conduct of the directors as well as of the matron be fully explained to the subscribers. I have an intimate acquaintance with the facts second only to your own, sir, as you will see by my card, and I should like to see not only the matron changed but fresh blood introduced to the board of directors. It also strikes me that the advice you gave me before would be equally applicable to the directors.

Yours truly,

FORTIS.

Our space will not permit more than the briefest comment on the foregoing. Both of our correspondents are either wrong, or they exaggerate. The British colony has given abundant evidence that it can maintain important public institutions, as the Library and Benevolent Fund bear eloquent witness. And it has given most liberally to the Hospital and will know how to protect the investment. It may be deceived for the moment and make mistakes, but we believe that its practical good sense will prevail in the end.

As for a Fortis, he puts the case much too strongly. The directors are laymen, and so would be their successors. These matters ought to be left to the annual meeting, but we feel convinced that neither of our correspondents will put in an appearance. The great obstacle in managing these societies lies in this one fault—non-attendance at meetings. A board of directors is elected and then kept in until death raises them out of the board. This is wrong; the burdens and responsibilities should be divided, and the directors would not drift in and out of the office as the one we have in hand.—E. L. News

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Sept. 26.—*Senate*.—The senate voted a resolution for congratulating Chili and the Argentine republic on having agreed to settle their boundary question without disturbance of the peaceful and harmonious relations between the two countries.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Julio Santos introduced a bill on powers of attorney. Among the bills voted in first discussion was one for chartering a railway to Bolivia.

Sept. 27.—*Senate*.—The bill fixing the salaries of the President and Vice-President during the next term of office was voted in discussion. In final discussion was voted the resolution for the approval of the acts of the government under martial law.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 2nd discussion the bill making an appropriation of \$300,000 for assisting the drought-stricken states of Piahyba, Parahyba and Rio Grande do Norte.

Sept. 28.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted a resolution for prolonging the session to Nov. 1.

Sept. 29.—*Senate*.—The senate rejected the bill offering a premium of 10,000 for a work on the discovery of Brazil.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Chagas introduced a bill for making the national printing office and *Diário Oficial* self-supporting. Deputy Luiz Adolpho in a speech on the budget of the department of finance said that in consequence of the financial difficulties of the country the gradual redemption of the gold loan of 1868 has been almost entirely suspended. Last year, for instance, the amount of the bonds redeemed was only 197,500\$. He suggested that measures shall be taken, if possible, for the immediate and total redemption of the outstanding bonds belonging to this loan, which he considers very burdensome. Last year, he said, when he advised the reconversion of the loan of 1889 and the suspension of redemption of bonds belonging to the foreign debt, he had been accused of levity and the government had hastened to disclaim. In a telegram sent to Europe, any responsibility for the idea, professing to have ample means to meet its engagements. And yet within a very few months the idea had not only been adopted by the government but also extended to the interest on the foreign debt. Deputy Sarzedello defended himself from the charge of being actuated by unworthy motives in his present political attitude. He proceeded to show that only by the strictest economy can any advantage be derived from the funding scheme.

Sept. 30.—*Senate*.—The senate adopted the resolution from the chamber of deputies for prolonging the session to Nov. 1.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Bueno de Andrada defended the special appropriation of 2,800,000 by executive decree for payment of expenses on the reconversion of the loan of 1889. He said that in these expenses was included a commission of 2%, paid to the banks that guaranteed the transaction.

## COFFEE NOTES.

—On Friday there was held in this city a meeting of coffee merchants to protest against the action of the government of the state of Minas Geraes which, having authorized the free shipment of coffee, cancelled the authorization after 60,000 bags had been shipped. After an exchange of telegrams with the governors of the states of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro, the meeting adjourned. Although the state of Rio de Janeiro stands committed for the redemption of a considerable quantity of *gatos*, one of our exchanges says that the governor has promised to give free disposal to coffee, and we were informed on Saturday that the governor of Minas Geraes had also promised the same. The difficulty seems to have arisen over a little sharp practice in the redemption of the outstanding *gatos*. The state government fixed the price at 50 reis and 5 per cent, while the Minas government fixed it at 50 reis only. Naturally the exporters preferred the latter, and soon exhausted the stock, leaving Rio behind with its *gatos* unsold.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—Telegrams from Santa Catharina state that Major Pelinso Schmidt has assumed the governorship of that state.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 1st inst. states that the garrison of Livramento had attempted to revolt, but the movement was frustrated.

—At Curitiba on the 1st inst., the barracks of the 13th regiment of cavalry were struck by lightning, which killed on soldier and wounded two others.

—The resolution of Monte Gernon Hise, favoring divorce was not presented to the state assembly of Rio Grande do Sul until Saturday last.

—It is stated that on board the steamer *Rio-janina* *Cachant*, now at Pernambuco, there have been many cases of beriberi, of which up to the 1st inst. it had proved fatal.

—General Carlos Flores has received the adjutant of the 1st regiment, and has sent various officers to the D. Politics recently, for addressing a public letter to João de Deus Flores, commending his recent letter on positivism.

—Two exiles, Srs. Carlos Pristini and Gustavo Brandão, with a party of eleven men, arrived at Ponta for daybreak, having arrived from Chubut (Mito Grosso) by way of the Rio Trais. They had spent three months on the journey.

—The police force of the state of Minas Geraes for 1889 is to be composed of one colonel, 5 lieutenant-colonels, 6 majors, 166 other commissioned officers and 2,079 non-commissioned officers and privates constituting five battalions of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. The cost of this force is estimated at 3,240,175\$.

—According to a telegram from Rio Grande do Sul a woman in that state, having previously assaulted the spirits, was now in betting on horses. Encouraged by this success, she continued to consult the spirits, but they seem to have abandoned her, for she lost so much that her disappointment unsettled her reason and she became insane.

—After an absence in Europe of about two years, Mr. Eduardo Prado, the well-known writer and journalist, returned to São Paulo on the 28th ult. Mr. Prado is editor-in-chief of the *Commercio de São Paulo*, and is author of various political works of value. His unorthodox sympathies, however, have prevented his entering public life under the republic where he could render most important services to his country.

## RAILROAD NOTES.

—The new Central station in this city will it is said, cover eight platforms and ten tracks. The roofing will have an area of 12,000 square metres, the old roof being only 2,000 square metres. This will be a great improvement and should greatly facilitate the passenger traffic of that important railway.

—The net profit of four of the tramway companies in this city during the first half of the present year, are stated to have been as follows:

S. Christóvão .....	737,000\$
Botafogo Garden.....	511,000\$
Carris Trilmeus.....	275,000\$
Villa Isabel.....	208,000\$

—On Friday about 100 employees of the Oeste de Minas railway assembled in a threatening attitude, in front of the company's office at No. 46 Rua Theophilo Ottoloni, demanding two year's arrears of pay. A police detective, who went with an inspector and 12 policemen to protect the manager, was informed by the latter that the company has not paid its employees because it has not been able to collect money that the government owes it. By the advice of the delegate the employees withdrew.

—The *South American Journal*, of Sept. 10, gives the latest returns of traffic receipts on the São Paulo, and Leopoldina Railways. The São Paulo Railway, with 86 1/2 miles open, earned £27,376 in the two weeks ended July 31, against £31,852 in the corresponding two weeks ended July 31, 1887, or a decrease of £4,476. The Leopoldina in the week ended Aug. 27 had net traffic receipts of 661,000 against 581,000 in the corresponding period which ended Aug. 28, 1887, or a decrease of 80,000\$. The deficit is equal to a loss in receipts of 805 p. r. mile per sq. as compared with the corresponding week in 1887. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1st, 1887, show 12,310,000 against 12,594,000 for the like period for last year, or a decrease of 284,000\$. As this line has only recently been brought under English management, we trust the receipts at the end of the coming year will show the advantage of the new system over the old in the form of a substantial balance available for dividend.











## Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- October 3rd

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
399,438,800\$	26,137,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apolites).....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	868 000— 870 000
24,087,000	16,550,000	Bonds of 1898.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	850 000— 852 000
115,500	124,555,000	do 1899.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,013 000— 1,015 000
30,000,000	119,600	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1890.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000—
51,385,000	11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	2,110 000—
109,654,000	24,070,000	do do 1879, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,380 000—
17,550,000	17,550,000	do do 1883, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000—
11,709,000	11,709,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	720 000—
65,000,000	65,000,000	do do Minas Geraes, 5%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	850 000—
600,000	600,000	do do do.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	430 000—
10,000,000	10,000,000	do do Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	920 000—
25,000,000	25,000,000	do do Pernambuco, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	157 000—
570,000	570,000	National Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 5%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	183 000—
400,000	400,000	do do do Rio Paulo, 7 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	
		do do do Petropolis, 7%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	
		do do do Alcan Parahyba, 7 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,050	200\$	Commercia do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8500\$ July 1898	207 000— 212 500
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	Commercio.....	80	3,370 000	8 1/2% ditto 1898	80 000— 84 000
24,000,000	400,000	20,000	200	do do series.....	200	1,645,000	4800\$ Aug. 1897	10 500— 11 000
10,000,000	50,000	391,865	200	Conductor do Brazil.....	60	1,740,000	2500\$ Jan. 1896	— 16 000
5,000,000	20,000	all	200	Credito Mercantil do Brazil.....	200	80,000	12 1/2% ditto 1894	
750,000	15,000	all	50	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	70,000	— July 1898	85 000—
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Hypotecario do Brazil.....	100	215,000	2500\$ ditto 1895	25 000—
13,867,500	51,618	all	200	Immobiliario Publico.....	200	450,000	12 1/2% ditto 1898	100 000— 108 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	955,308	8500\$ ditto 1893	107 000— 108 500
120,000,000	500,000	all	200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	17,543,850	6% ditto 1898	13 000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200	333,000	9 1/2% ditto 1895	210 000— 212 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypotecario.....	200	7,480,000	— ditto 1898	112 000—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Commercia do Brazil.....	100	2,186,336	12 1/2% ditto 1898	
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	100	6,000,000	11 1/2% July 1893	
7,500,000	37,500	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	211,130	12 1/2% July 1898	
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	1,097,703	10 1/2% ditto 1898	125 000— 135 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	do do series.....	200	—	— ditto 1898	12 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	50	600,000	12 1/2% July 1898	100 000—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Mercantil Santos.....	200	800,000	8500\$ ditto 1898	145 000—
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	Uniao S. Paulo.....	200	1,000,000	7500\$ Jan. 1895	135 000—
		10,245	200	do do series.....	200	620,255	6 1/2% July 1898	
		7,567	200	do do do.....	100	—	— ditto 1898	
		80,000	200	do do do.....	80	—	— ditto 1898	

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
120,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina.....	200\$	—	—	5 750— 6500
20,000,000	100,000	153,253	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	25	26,600\$	—	4 000—
13,000,000	60,000	all	200	do do.....	10	—	—	
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Macae e Campos.....	200	60,000	—	
62,000,000	310,000	53,525	200	Muzambulo.....	100	—	—	
		266,475	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,901,481	int. Sept. 95	20 000—
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	do do series.....	75	—	—	9 750— 12 000
20,000,000	330,000	all	100	Quilomba.....	100	—	—	
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	Uniao Sorocabana-Itana.....	200	1,385,541	6 1/2% June 92	64 000— 65 000
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	Uniao Valenciana.....	200	45,710	6500\$ Feb. 86	11 000—
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200	583,378	int. Jan. 92	3 750— 4 250
		all	200	do do series.....	50	—	—	4 250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carica.....	100\$	—	—	— 30 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Correio (Ferreira).....	200	163,989	14500\$ July 91	
700,000	7,000	all	200	Correio (Ferreira).....	200	5,447	1 700\$ Aug. 98	
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	495,308\$	8 000\$ July 91	110 000—
12,000,000	60,000	51,356	200	S. Christoval.....	200	—	—	160 000— 164 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Villa Izabel.....	200	105,896\$	5 000\$ July 91	— 120 000
800,000	8,000	all	200	Perinambuco.....	100	28,142	5 000\$ Aug. 95	

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanza Maritima.....	200\$	250,000\$	8 000\$ Sept. 97	70 000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	—	—	5 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegacao Costeira.....	200	—	—	
1,734,410	8,672	all	200	S. Joao da Barra e Campos.....	200	50,598	10 000\$ Aug. 95	
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Fluminense.....	200	—	—	

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200\$	Allianca.....	200\$	55,013\$	10500\$ Aug. 95	185 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Alfama (Ferreira).....	200	104,551	7 000\$ Aug. 95	— 130 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Batista (Ferreira).....	200	200,000	10 000\$ July 98	— 160 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Brasil Industrial.....	200	100,000	10 000\$ July 98	— 175 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Campanha Industrial.....	200	25,000	10 000\$ Aug. 95	135 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Correio (Ferreira).....	200	25,000	— July 95	115 000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	do do series.....	170	—	—	
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	D. Isabel.....	200	150,493	30 000\$ Jan. 98	
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista.....	200	200,000	12 000\$ July 95	
80,000	4,000	all	200	Industrial Mineraria.....	200	77,001	— Aug. 98	
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Magnifica.....	200	5,000	10 000\$ July 98	— 150 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Manoel de Oliveira.....	200	30,000	10 000\$ Aug. 95	— 210 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	45,000	15 000\$ Sept. 95	40 000— 45 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Rio de Janeiro.....	200	400,000	— July 95	290 000—
450,000	2,250	all	200	S. Paulo.....	200	115,008	4 000\$ July 95	
300,000	1,500	all	200	Santa Lucia.....	200	32,564	— July 95	— 40 000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	S. Paulo de Almeida.....	200	20,000	10 000\$ July 95	330 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Paulo de Almeida.....	200	1,145,644	20 1/2% Aug. 97	— 180 000
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Uniao Fabril.....	200	—	—	

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Allianca.....	200\$	45,678\$	15000\$ July 97	— 350 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense.....	200	15,581	1 500\$ July 98	8 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Bonanza.....	200	300,000	3 000\$ July 98	— 150 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Confianca.....	200	100,000	7 000\$ July 98	— 20 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Fluminense.....	200	43,598	10 000\$ July 98	— 100 000
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Genera.....	200	250,000	2 000\$ July 98	— 40 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Industria.....	200	400,000	15 000\$ July 98	— 19 000
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Presidente.....	200	14,035	— July 98	
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade.....	200	250,000	1 500\$ July 98	47 000— 18 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Viacao Fluminense.....	200\$	—	—	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Carros Toterail Soreaux.....	200	38,794\$	15000\$ July 91	— 250 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Carreiros Fluminense.....	200	31,220	1 500\$ July 95	— 150 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (march factory).....	200	—	—	— 200 000
30,000,000	150,000	all	200	Duques de Santos.....	200	—	—	
23,500,000	117,500	all	200	Elaboracao do Brazil.....	200	2,008,472	8 000\$ July 98	250 000—
50,000,000	250,000	all	200	Obras Publicas do Brazil.....	200	—	—	22 500— 23 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Revista de Noticias (newspaper).....	200	45,577	15 000\$ Sept. 91	— 1 250
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	S. Paulo (newspaper).....	200	—	—	— 100 000
5,544,500	27,722	all	200	S. Paulo Nacional.....	200	—	—	— 40 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	S. Paulo Nacional.....	200	—	—	— 19 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	S. Paulo Nacional.....	200	—	—	— 18 000
9,415,800	47,079	all	200	S. Paulo Nacional.....	200	—	—	
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	S. Paulo Nacional.....	200	—	—	
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	S. Paulo Nacional.....	200	—	—	
600,000	3,000	all	200	S. Paulo Nacional.....	200	—	—	

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NORRIS, George W. — 28 years of age, height 5ft. 6 1/2 inches, light blonde, blue eyes, medium weight, well educated and of good address. Enquiry received from his brother at St. Louis, Mo.

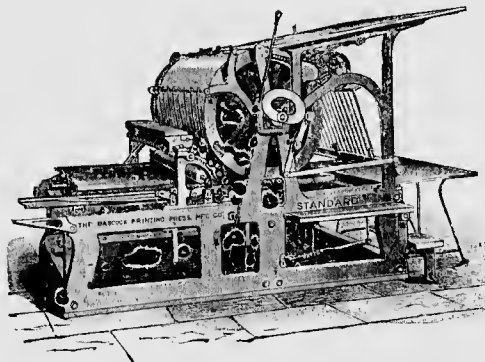
BYRON, Patrick and James, who left County Wickford Ireland, about 18 years ago and are believed to have emigrated to the State of Maine in 1878.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1898.

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